

Response to Intervention:

Supporting Students Through Evidence-based Practices and Systems Change

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Prior Knowledge: TRUE or FALSE

The primary function of RtI is to identify children for special education.
Rtl applies only to academic needs.
Interventions in an RtI framework should be implemented for a specific number of weeks.
Rtl calls for a minor "tweaking" of what is already in place.
I am a, I don't need to know about RTI.



HIGHLY EFFECTIVE SCHOOLS AND RTI



"Beyond Islands of Excellence"

http://www.learningfirst.org/publications/districts/

- Finding 1: Districts had the courage to acknowledge poor performance and the will to seek solutions.
- Finding 2: Districts put in place a systemwide approach to improving instruction.
- Finding 3: Districts instilled visions that focused on student learning and guided instructional improvement.
- Finding 4: Districts made decisions based on data, not instinct.
- Finding 5: Districts adopted new approaches to professional development.
- Finding 6: Districts redefined leadership roles.
- Finding 7: Districts committed to sustaining reform over the long haul.



Correlates of Effective Schools

- Clear School Mission
- High Expectations for Success
- Instructional Leadership
- Frequent Monitoring of Student Progress
- Opportunity to Learn and Student Time on Task
- Safe and Orderly Environment
- Home-School Relationships

-Ron Edmonds
Director of Center for Urban
Studies, Harvard University





"Response to Intervention offers the best opportunity of the past 3 decades to ensure that every child, no matter how gifted or challenged, will be equally valued in an education system where the progress of every child is monitored and individualized interventions with appropriate levels of intensity are provided to students as needed."

Bill East (2007), Preface to Rtl Handbook

What is RTI?

- "RTI is a set of processes for organizing decision making for data-driven instructional practices."
 from Hall, 2008
- "Response to Intervention is, simply put, a process of implementing high-quality, scientifically validated instructional practices based on learner needs, monitoring student progress, and adjusting instruction based on the student's response."

& Shores, 2007



What the data tells us...

Children and Youth are in need – academically and behaviorally.

- Estimated 1 in 10 adolescents experience a significant mental health disorder (Surgeon General's Report, 2000)
- Indiana 4th graders in 2005, 30% were at or above proficiency in reading and 35% were at or above proficiency in math (KIDS COUNT, 2007)
- 1,700 suspensions each school day; Indiana schools reported
 313,322 suspensions in 2005-06
- Estimated 4 times as long to intervene in fourth grade as in late kindergarten to improve a student's skill by the same amount (Lyon, 1997, p.7)
- 29% of schools report signification acts of bullying (NCES, 2005)
- 10% of 16-24 year olds not enrolled in school and have no diploma/GED (NCES, 2003)



INDIANA'S FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION



Indiana Rtl

- •A framework for early intervention, prevention and advancement which involves determining whether <u>all</u> students are learning and progressing optimally when provided with high quality instruction and intervention.
- •Emphasis on academic, behavioral, and social/ emotional domains.



Essential Components of Response to Intervention

- Implementation of Scientifically Based Curricula,
 Instruction, and Intervention/Extensions
- System of Assessment and Progress Monitoring
- Data-based Decision Making
- Leadership
- Cultural Competence and Responsivity
- Family, School and Community Partnerships

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Essential Components: Continuum of Curricula, Instruction, Intervention/ Extension

- Core curricula and instruction for all students
 - Provided through small groups and differentiated instruction at each students' level
- Supplemental interventions/supports for small groups of students
 - Provided at the first sign of need
- Intensive, individualized interventions
 - Provided when core instruction and supplemental interventions are not sufficient to address individual needs
- Critical Characteristics:
 - Scientifically-based instruction and intervention
 - Consistent and rigorous implementation
 - Changes to instruction are data-based
 - Interventions/extensions aligned with the core curriculum and student's need(s) as indicated by data.



Alterable Variables to Intensify Instruction

Program Emphasis

Grouping

Time



Increasing Intensity

Alterable Variables to Intensify Instruction

Alterable Components	Level of Specific Enhancements						
Options	1	2	3	4	5		
Program Emphasis	Use core program & explicitly teach priority skills.	Use extensions of the core program (e.g., add examples)	Supplement core with reteaching or intervention components of core.	Replace current core program with intervention program.	Implement specially designed program		
Time (Opportunities to Learn)	Schedule & deliver 90 minutes of daily reading instruction (minimum 30 minutes small group).	Increase opportunities to respond during core instruction.	Schedule core + supplementa I period daily. (90 + 30 or 60 + 30)	Schedule two intervention sessions daily (no less than 90 minutes total)	ATE		
Grouping for Instruction	Check group placement & provide combination of whole & small group instruction.	Schedule small group opportunity for specific practice	Reduce group size	Provide individual instruction			

Increasing Intensity



Essential Components: Integrated Assessment System

- Universal screening
- Diagnostic assessments
- Ongoing formative assessment and progress monitoring
- Critical Considerations:
 - Technically adequate assessment tools, implemented with fidelity
 - Alignment between purpose for assessment and the assessment tool
 - Frequency determined by student level of need



Common Academic Assessments in RTI: Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM)

- Assessment method that is designed to be sensitive to change over short periods of time.
- Includes multiple tests, called "probes", that are developed to be at the same level
 of difficulty.
- Researched so that technical properties such as reliability and validity are known.
- Based on "General Outcome Measurement" approach which measures skills reflective of year-long curriculum.
- Provides information about skills on "indicators" that relate to the overall domain and high-stakes tests.
- Used to set goals for future progress.
- Scores to be graphed and used to inform instruction and intervention.
- Considered one part of a larger assessment system which includes other data sources that educators have traditionally used.
- Based on over 30 years of empirical research.
- Popular CBM assessments include Aimsweb, Wireless Generation assessments, DIBELS



Using CBM within a Rtl framework

School-wide

Use CBM within a school-wide screening system, monitoring all students' performance 3-4 times per year



Supplemental

Use CBM to monitor the performance of the students that need strategic intervention on a monthly basis



Intensive

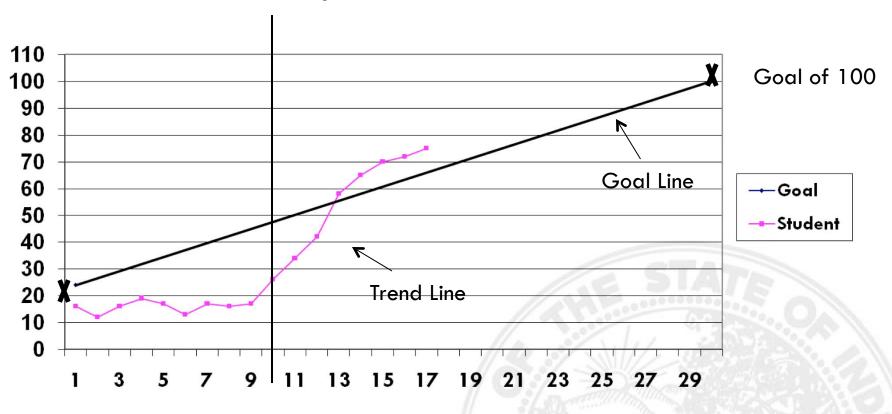
Use CBM to monitor the performance of the students that need the most intensive intervention on a weekly basis

From Erica Lembke, 2007



Visual displays of data are valuable!

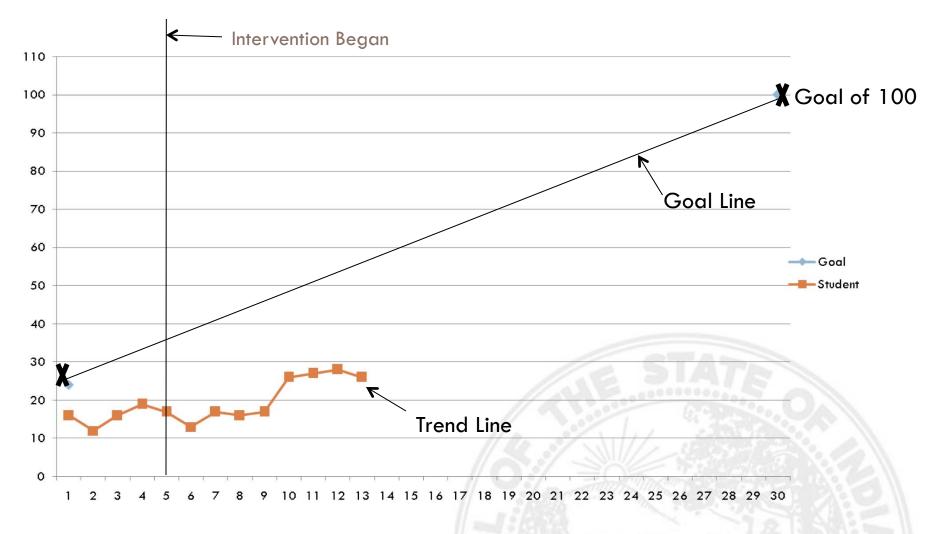




Intervention Probes

Slope=3.69, National ROI=1.0





Intervention Probes

Slope=.77, National ROI=1.0



Interpreting Progress Data Using Visual Analysis

Based on the 4 most recent consecutive data points,

- If the 4 data points are all ABOVE the goal line, keep the current intervention and increase the goal
- If the 4 data points are all BELOW the goal line, keep the current goal and modify the intervention
- If the 4 data points are neither above or below the goal line, maintain the current goal and intervention and continue collecting/reviewing data



Interpreting Progress Data Beyond Visual Analysis

- Approaches to interpreting progress monitoring data
 - Visual analysis
 - Useful when change is obvious
 - Most common "4-point" rule
 - Analysis of trend (pattern of change over time)
 - Improved decision making when sufficient data
 - Calculate a slope or rate of improvement; can compare to norms
 - Analysis of level (average performance)
 - Insufficient, especially when there's substantial change or trend
 - Analysis of trend and level (dual discrepancy)
 - Provides a more comprehensive approach to data analysis



Common Behavior Assessments in Rtl

- School-wide data such as office discipline referrals, attendance, suspension data
- Direct Observation
- Direct behavior ratings, e.g. Daily Behavior Report
- Rating Scales



Observation

- -Direct, specific behaviors
- -High flexibility & frequency
 - -High resources
- -Reliable/valid codes available

Rating Scales

- -Indirect, broad behavioral clusters
- -Low frequency and flexibility
 - -Medium/high resources
- -Known reliability and validity

Assessment Methods

Direct Behavior Ratings

- -Direct, specific behaviors
- -High flexibility and frequency
 - -Low/medium resources
 - -Emerging reliability/validity information

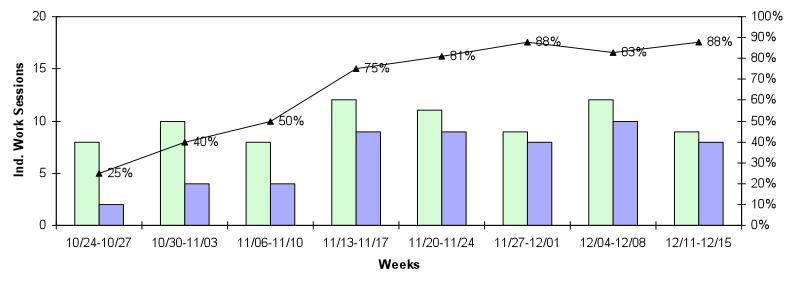
Permanent Products

- -Specific behaviors
- -High frequency and flexibility
 - -Low resources
- -No reliability/validity information



Billy's Independent Work

Percent of Successful Ind. Work



Ind. Work Opportunities	Worked Independently	→ percent of Ind. Work
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Week	10/24-1 0/27	10/30-1 1/03	11/06-1 1/10	11/13-1 1/17	11/20-1 1/24	11/27-1 2/01	12/04-1 2/08	12/11-1 2/15
IW Opp.	8	10	8	12	11	9	12	9
IW	2	4	4	9	9	8	10	8
%	25%	40%	50%	75%	81%	88%	83%	88%
Setting	BL	math						



Essential Components: <u>Data-Based Decision Making</u>

- The link between student data and instruction/intervention.
- Using data to inform the educational decision making process.
- Involves the use of a problem solving method that involves five common steps:
 - Defining the problem,
 - Analyzing why the problem exists,
 - Determining what to do about the problem and developing a plan,
 - Implementing the plan with consistency and fidelity,
 - Evaluating student progress and continued need for support.



Problem Solving Method

Defining the Problem:

"Is there a problem"?
"What is it"?
"How significant"?

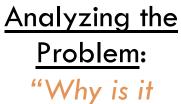
Evaluating Progress:

"Did the plan work"?

"What needs to happen next"?

Implementing the Plan with Fidelity

"Are you doing what you said you would do? How do you know?"

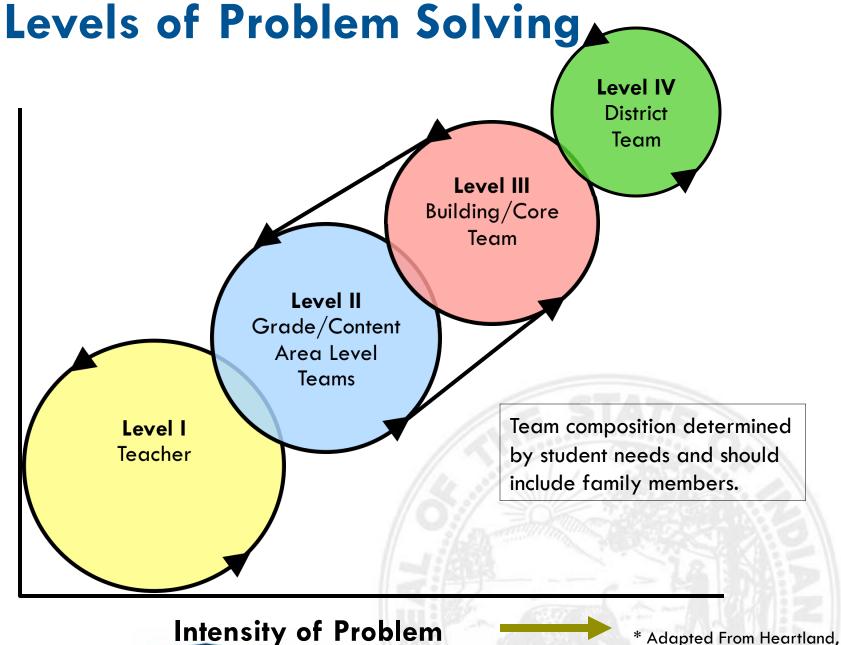


"Why is it happening"?

Determining What to Do:

"What shall we do about it"?

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Integrated System for Academic and Behavioral Supports

Tier 3:

- Few Students
- Increased Frequency
- Longer Duration

<u>Intense,</u> <u>Individualized</u> Support Services across tiers are fluid and data-driven

District/Community Team
Building Core Team

Tier 2:

• Small Group

Targeted, Supplemental
Supports

Building Core Team

Tier I:

- All Students
- Preventative,
 Proactive

Core Curriculum, Instruction, and Learning
Environment

Grade Level Teams
Building Core Team
School Improvement Team



Essential Components: Leadership

Effective leadership practices

- By administrators, teacher leaders, and family leaders
- Advocating research-based practices,
- Providing the expectations and support for instruction and intervention fidelity,
- Ensuring necessary professional development, and
- Aligning RTI with school vision and systems change efforts

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Essential Components: Cultural Competence and Responsivity

- Cultural Competence and Responsivity
 - Trust and respect for all cultures, abilities, and experiences,
 - Validating students' cultural identity in classroom practices and instructional materials,
 - Being aware of how one's own cultural views and values influences practice.
 - Communicating with families in ways which are culturally meaningful.



Essential Components: Family, School & Community Partnerships

- Providing for a variety of roles and activities for families and communities,
- Involving families in data-based decision making,
- Ensuring reciprocal relationships



Linkage to Systems Change and Implementation Efforts



Why Educational Change Is Slow

- The participants are not involved in the planning.
- The appeal is based on personal reasons.
- The habit patterns of the work group are ignored.
- There is poor communication regarding a change.
- Excessive work pressure is involved.
- The cost is too high, or the reward for making the change is seen as inadequate.
- There is a lack of respect and trust in the change initiator.
- There is a lack of commitment to the new approach.

A lack of implementation of what research says works!

There is a lack of understanding of a systems change approach.

Implementation is synonymous with coordinated change at system, organization, program, and practice levels.

Fixsen et al., 2005

"We are faced with the paradox of non-evidence-based implementation of evidence-based programs"

Drake, Gorman, & Torrey, 2002



Implementation of Effective Practices

"The science of implementation and sustainability have received much attention of late, especially with the growing realization that training practitioners in the use of evidence-based practices is not enough and that effective professional development and implementation strategies must be in place if real school improvement is to be achieved with new practices"

Danielson et al, 2007



Implementation Research

Effective Education Practices

Effective
Implementation
Practices

Positive Student Outcomes

There is a Science to Education Gap AND an Implementation Gap!

National Implementation Research Network

Dean Fixsen and Karen Blase

http://nirn.fmhi.usf.edu



How is RTI Different from Previous Initiatives?

Previous initiatives have focused on fixing specific components of the system

....effective implementation of Rtl takes a system-wide approach to improving student outcomes.



Policy Connections



Connection to State Policies

- □ Article 4
 - Prevention,
 - Assessment,
 - Intervention,
 - Referral
- □ Article 7
 - Comprehensive and Coordinated Early Intervening Services
 - Consideration during eligibility determination
 - Emotional Disability
 - Language Impairment
 - Specific Learning Disability



Article 4, Student Assistance Services

IAC 4-1.5-5 authorizes

- a) "School corporations should provide student assistance services at the elementary and secondary school levels."
- Student assistance services shall be coordinated by a:
 - certified school counselor
 - (2) certified school psychologist; or
 - (3) certified school social worker (master's level).
- Student assistance services shall include, but are not limited to,
 - 1) Prevention,
 - 2) Assessment,
 - 3) Intervention, and
 - 4) Referral



Article 7, 511 IAC 7-40-2, Comprehensive & Coordinated Early Intervening Services

- 7-40-2(f) refers to a process that assesses a student's response to scientific, research based interventions and requires a written notification containing information about
 - the interventions/services to be provided,
 - the student data to be collected,
 - parental rights to request an evaluation, and
 - schools responsibility to initiate a referral if the student doesn't make adequate progress after an appropriate period of time.
- □ Requires consideration of:
 - Continuum of curriculum, instruction, and interventions/extensions
 - Assessment and progress monitoring
 - Data-based decision making



Comprehensive & Coordinated Early Intervening Services

EIS represents assistance given to students:

- Who haven't been identified yet as needing special education and related services but,
- Who may need additional academic or behavioral support to succeed in the general education environment.

Comprehensive & Coordinated Early Intervening Services

- Funds may not be used to supplant activities and services funded by other federal, state and local sources.
- Funds may be used in two areas:
 - To provide professional development for teachers and other school staff to enable personnel to deliver scientifically based interventions and/or;
 - To provide services and supports.



Professional Roles: Expanding and Collaborating



A Collaborative Effort will be Critical

- Teachers and Practitioners
- Institutes of higher education
- Professional association representatives
 - Teachers
 - Administrators
 - School Boards
 - Student Service Professionals (counselors, psychologists, nurses, social workers, speech/language pathologists, etc.)
- Family members
- Community stakeholders



Supporting the Rtl Process

- Existing Services include (Article 4):
 - Prevention
 - Assessment
 - Intervention, and
 - Referral
- Scaling up existing services with an emphasis on:
 - Collaboration
 - Proactive Prevention
 - Research-based Interventions
 - Progress Monitoring
 - Documentation



Anticipated Outcomes

- Increased student engagement leading to improved academic outcomes,
- Enhanced student self-esteem, self-efficacy, and social/emotional outcomes,
- Creation of a safe learning environment that promotes understanding, responsibility, and compassion for all students,
- Valuing of all education professionals.
- More appropriate and timely referrals for services.

Indiana's Response to Intervention will lead to...

Expanding roles for each
And
Greater collaboration among!

What will this look like in Indiana schools?



Answers to the Quiz

The primary function of RtI is to identify children for
special education.
FALSE
Rtl applies only to academic needs.
FALSE
Interventions in an RtI framework should be implemented
for a specific number of weeks.
FALSE
Rtl calls for a minor "tweaking" of what is already in place.
FALSE
I am a, I don't need to know about RtI.
(Insert job title here)
FALSE



Key Websites

Indiana Department of Education http://www.doe.in.gov/indiana-rti

Collaborative Problem Solving Project @ the Blumberg Center www.indstate.edu/blumberg

RTI Action Network http://www.rtinetwork.org

National Center on Response to Intervention http://www.rti4success.org/

University of Kansas Center for Research on Learning http://www.ku-crl.org/sim/

National Center on Student Progress Monitoring http://www.studentprogress.org/



Key Websites

IRIS Center

http://iris.peabody.vanderbilt.edu/

National Center for School Counseling Outcome Research http://www.umass.edu/schoolcounseling/

Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning http://www.casel.org

OSEP Center on Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports http://www.pbis.org/tools

Safe and Civil Schools
http://www.safeandcilvilschools.com



Key Websites

Doing What Works http://dww.ed.gov/

Florida Center for Reading Research http://www.fcrr.org/

Oregon Reading First Center http://reading.uoregon.edu

Center on Instruction http://www.centeroninstruction.org

Texas Center for Reading and Language Arts http://www.texasreading.org

Effective Educational Practices http://www.successfulschools.org





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SUPPORTING STUDENT SUCCESS

